

Analysis showed that the article consisted essentially of extracts of plant materials which yielded 13 percent of an ash composed essentially of calcium, magnesium, potassium, sodium, and iron phosphates, chlorides, and sulphates.

It was alleged to be misbranded in that the jar labels and a circular shipped with it contained false and fraudulent representations regarding its effectiveness in the treatment of constipation, abnormal tissue changes, pimples, carbuncles, external and internal growths, disorders of the stomach and bowels, general run-down condition, inflammatory sore conditions, and lack of appetite; its effectiveness to influence the vascular system, to ward off disease, decay, and disintegration, to neutralize the destructive acids produced in the body, to bring about greater life and growth in the tissues, greater alkalinity, a stronger system, and more efficient muscular activity, to increase fibrin in the blood and to increase the powers of healing and resistance, to increase recuperative powers and to hasten healing, to increase activity of the brain, nerves, and muscles, to bring about a higher degree of health, greater harmony of temperature, better functioning of the vital powers, to decrease pain sensations, to bring about greater peristalsis in the intestines, greater capacity for sleep, and better digestion of fats, sugars, proteids, and organic-metallic salts; its effectiveness as a compress for sores and inflammations; and its effectiveness to soothe and heal the mouth, throat, and alimentary canal.

On August 30, 1937, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

27744. Misbranding of Sanadon. U. S. v. Creotina Chemical Co. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$200 and costs. (F. & D. No. 38671. Sample No. 18522-C.)

The label of this product bore false and fraudulent curative and therapeutic claims, and false and misleading representations regarding its effectiveness as an antiseptic.

On April 19, 1937, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court an information against the Creotina Chemical Co., a corporation, Belleville, Ill., alleging shipment by said company in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended, on or about March 5 and May 7, 1936, from the State of Illinois into the State of Missouri of a quantity of Sanadon that was misbranded. The article was labeled in part: "Sanadon * * * Antiseptic * * * Creotina Chemical Co., St. Louis, Mo."

Analysis showed that the article consisted essentially of water, with small amounts of guaiacol, sugar, hypophosphites, and methyl salicylate.

The article was alleged to be misbranded in that the statement, "Antiseptic * * * Dilute one part of Sanadon to equal parts of water," borne on the bottle label, was false and misleading since it represented that the article was an antiseptic when used as directed; whereas it was not an antiseptic when used as directed. It was alleged to be misbranded further in that certain statements, designs, and devices appearing on the bottle label falsely and fraudulently represented that it was effective as an amoebicide, tonic stimulant, and hemostatic; effective as a treatment for all infections of the mouth, teeth, and gums, and as a preventive of the same; effective to stop pain, to reduce inflammation, to relieve soreness and bleeding, to keep the oral cavity free of bacteria, to promote thorough oral hygiene, and to provide a safeguard against every unfavorable condition in the mouth; effective as a treatment for neuralgia and extreme ulceration or soreness, and toothache; effective as a germicide, and as a treatment, remedy, and cure for sore throat and kindred conditions, pyorrhea, gum ulcerations, bleeding gums, canker sores, and stomatitis; and effective to establish sanitary working conditions.

On September 7, 1937, a plea of guilty was entered on behalf of the defendant and the court imposed a fine of \$200 and costs.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

27745. Adulteration of iodine ointment. U. S. v. Bleecker-Foster, Inc. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$5. (F. & D. No. 38609. Sample No. 63282-B.)

This product was sold under a name recognized in the United States Pharmacopoeia, but differed from the standard established by that authority since it was deficient in iodine and contained no potassium iodide, a required ingredient.

On April 6, 1937, the United States attorney for the District of Minnesota, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court an information against Bleecker-Foster, Inc., St. Paul, Minn., alleging shipment by said company in violation of the Food and Drugs Act on or about April 15, 1936, from the State of Minnesota into the State of Wisconsin of a quantity of iodine ointment that was adulterated. The article was labeled in part: "G. F. Foster's Iodine Ointment * * * G. F. Foster Products Company, St. Paul."

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it was sold under a name recognized in the United States Pharmacopoeia, and differed from the standard of strength, quality, and purity as determined by the test laid down in the said pharmacopoeia, since it contained not more than 4.2 percent of iodine, and no potassium iodide; whereas the pharmacopoeia provides that iodine ointment shall contain not less than 6.5 percent of iodine and shall contain potassium iodide.

On April 6, 1937, a plea of guilty having been entered on behalf of the defendant, the court imposed a fine of \$5.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

27746. Misbranding of Heinrich's Dermo Carbo Salve, Heinrich's Worm Tablets for Poultry, and Heinrich's Egg Producer and Poultry Tonic. U. S. v. Heinrich Chemical Co. Plea of nolo contendere. Fine, \$15. (F. & D. No. 38605. Sample Nos. 5165-C, 5166-C, 5167-C.)

The labeling of these products contained false and fraudulent representations regarding their curative and therapeutic effects.

On September 28, 1937, the United States attorney for the District of Minnesota, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court an information against the Heinrich Chemical Co., a corporation, Minneapolis, Minn., alleging shipment by said company in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended, on or about June 17, 1936, from the State of Minnesota into the State of Wisconsin of quantities of the above-named products, which were misbranded. The articles were labeled: "Heinrich Dermo Carbo Salve, Heinrich Chemical Co."; "Heinrich's Worm Tablets for Poultry * * * Distributed by the Heinrich Company"; "Heinrich's Egg Producer and Poultry Tonic * * * Manufactured by Heinrich Chemical Co., Minneapolis, Minn."

Analyses showed that the salve consisted essentially of a small proportion of phenol (carbolic acid) incorporated in a petrolatum base; that the worm tablets consisted essentially of kamala, thymol, and nicotine; and that the "egg producer and poultry tonic" consisted essentially of plant material including middlings, a bitter principle and a pungent principle, cantharides, charcoal, sulphur, and compounds of calcium, iron, and phosphates.

The articles were alleged to be misbranded in that certain statements, designs, and devices regarding their therapeutic and curative effects, appearing in the labeling, falsely and fraudulently represented that the salve was effective as a treatment for sores, old sores, cuts, and wounds; that the worm tablets were effective as a treatment and remedy for tapeworms and roundworms in poultry; and that the poultry tonic was effective as an egg producer and poultry tonic; effective to keep birds in a healthy condition and to stimulate the production of eggs; effective as a preventive of disease, to keep the flock in a vigorous condition, and to ward off diseases of poultry; effective to make young chicks grow, to cause the digestive and assimilative organs to become more active, and to keep the health and vigor of chicks at the best; effective as a relief for chicken cholera, to induce appetite, to relieve nervousness, to produce vital energy, and to put poultry in a first-class condition; and effective to assist in rapidly restoring the vigor and egg-laying propensities of poultry.

On September 28, 1937, a plea of nolo contendere was entered on behalf of the defendant and the court imposed a fine of \$15.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

27747. Misbranding of Heinrich's Pain-A-Way, Heinrich's Rheumatism Remedy, Heinrich's Medicated Ointment, and Heinrich's San-I-Cide. U. S. v. Heinrich Chemical Co. Plea of nolo contendere. Fine, \$30. (F. & D. No. 38597. Sample Nos. 63164-B, 63169-B, 63170-B, 63171-B.)

These products were misbranded because of false and fraudulent representations in the labeling regarding their curative and therapeutic effects. The ointment was misbranded further because of false and misleading representations regarding its alleged antiseptic properties; and the San-I-Cide because of false and misleading representations regarding its curative and therapeutic effects and the quantity of alcohol that it contained.